AN ASSESSMENT OF SHORELINE CHANGE OPTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

RESEARCH TEAM

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SHORELINE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Project Components and Current Progress
- Anticipated Benefits and Accomplishments



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Introduction and Primary Objectives

Objectives:

- Compile an overview of current and emerging shoreline retreat strategies in the coastal United States.
- Assess the perceived effectiveness of the South Carolina Beachfront Management program.
- Collaborate with OCRM staff and the State Shoreline Change Committee to examine feasibility of policy options and recommend potential program changes in South Carolina.

Expected Results

- Final report that provides:
 - Coastal managers with an assessment of current shoreline management efforts in South Carolina and an overview of current and emerging trends from around the country.
 - Key information for the Shoreline Change Steering Committee, as described in state's Section 309 5- year strategy and related grant proposals.
 - Specific findings and information needs related to the long-term economic and social implications of the South Carolina shoreline retreat policy.

Project Components

- 1. Compile an overview of current and emerging shoreline retreat strategies including a comparative state assessment to establish a baseline of policy options.
- 2. Assess the perceived effectiveness of the South Carolina Beachfront Management program through stakeholder input and empirical research.
- 3. Collaborate with OCRM staff and the State Shoreline Change Committee to examine the feasibility of policy options and recommend potential program changes in South Carolina.

Project Component 1

Compile an overview of current and emerging shoreline retreat strategies including a comparative state assessment to establish a baseline of policy options.

- Expected Results
- Database of shoreline related regulatory and market-based policy tools.
- Proposed new approaches and perceived acceptance of new approaches in the example states.

Project Component 1, continued

- Completed Data Collection & Analysis
 - Revealed historical trends in coastal management
 - Examined institutional structures
 - Identified emerging issues and policy options
- Data Collection & Analysis in Progress
 - Comparative code research
 - Developing coastal manager questions

Project Component 1, continued

- Future Data Collection & Analysis
 - Analyze coastal state examples with respect to development patterns.
 - Determine regulations and incentives for each state.
 - Conduct interviews with state coastal managers.
 - Where is the state of South Carolina in terms of shoreline change policy right now compared to the rest of the nation?
 - Current thinking on shoreline change policy and revisiting the main themes.

Project Component 2

Assess the perceived effectiveness of the South Carolina Beachfront Management program through empirical research and stakeholder input.

- Expected Results
- Analysis of shoreline development patterns over the past twenty years.
- Potential economic impact of shoreline change within selected case study areas.
 - Potential case studies: Beaufort, Horry, and Charleston Counties

Project Component 2, continued

- Data Collection and Analysis in Progress
 - Create maps that include the following data:
 - Prior and Post-Beachfront Management Act
 - Shoreline, baseline, and setback lines
 - Historical and projected shoreline change
 - Building footprints and parcel data
 - Property tax information for all property along the beachfront
 - Beach nourishment areas/hard structures

Shoreline Change: Planimetric View

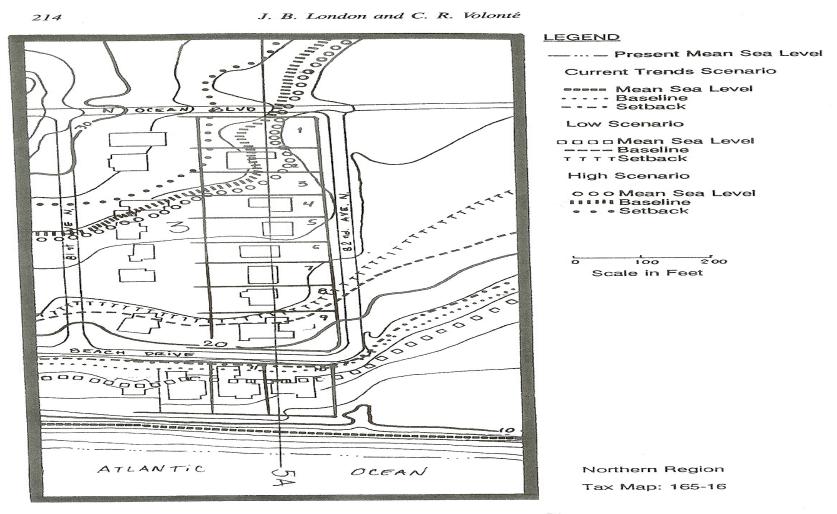
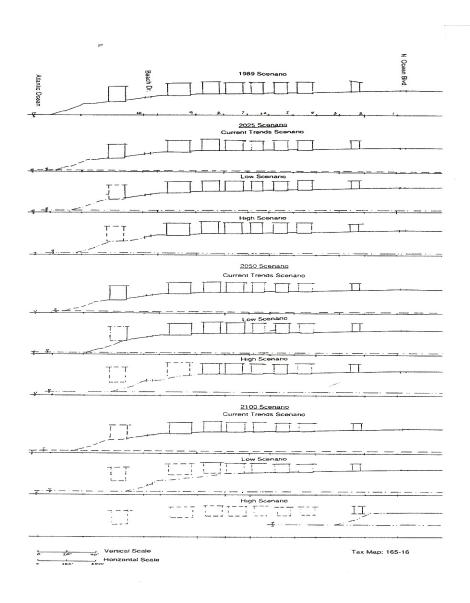


Figure 4. Planimetric view of Sector 5A.

Shoreline Change: Cross Section



Statewide Shoreline Data

Historical Shoreline (USGS)

- Shoreline Dates: 1852-1875, 1920-1926, 1962-1964, 2000
- Long-term and short-term erosion rates: based off of linear regression (1990 data is not included in this analysis)

Shoreline prior to Beachfront Management Act

- Obtained: 1984-1987 Shoreline
- Imagery: Aerial Photography
- Needed http://kdiasguleoostpsrigotsslæmedineanaedeData

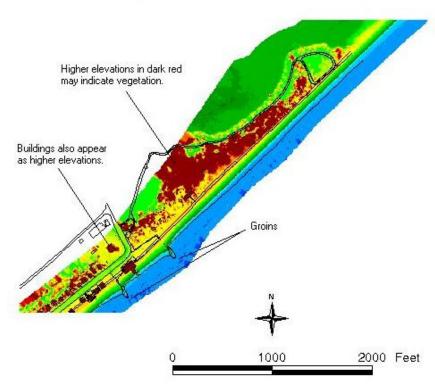
Case Study Data

- Post Beachfront Management Act Implementation
 - 1996-1997 LIDAR Images: Portions of Isle of Palms
 - 2006 Lidar Images: NOAA Website, waiting on downloads to find out availability.
 - Aerial Photography from majority of South Carolina Coast
 - Original Baselines and setbacks
 - The metadata no date, assuming the original baseline and setback
 - http://www.csc.noaa.gov/products/sccoasts/html/pdecript.htm
 - 1999-2000 baselines and setbacks
 - OCRM: http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/ocrm/permit/beachfront.htm
 - NOAA Coastal Services Center

Data Needed

- Parcels and Building footprints: 1988 and most current
 - Appraised property value
 - Date of construction
 - Properties with critical area permits or variances to BMA.
- Erosion Rates current and projected – Coastal Carolina

Grid of the North End of Edisto Island



South Carolina's Coast: A Remote Sensing Perspective, 1998. NOAA

Project Component 2, continued

Stakeholder Input

In-depth interviews with select coastal managers

Focus groups

- Citizens
- Local government officials
- Chambers of Commerce
- Tourism industry
- Realtors and Rental Companies
- Hoteliers
- NGOs



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Project Component 3

Collaborate with OCRM staff and the State Shoreline Change Committee to examine the feasibility of policy options and recommend potential program changes in South Carolina.

- Ongoing dialogue
- Regular briefings
- Quarterly reports
- Final report



Timeline

| | ne project will terminate one year from its start date. ask |
|----|---|
| 1. | Historical Overview of Shoreline RetreatQ1 |
| | Database and Policy ToolsQ2, Q3 |
| 3. | GIS AssessmentQ2, |
| 4. | Legal and Economic AssessmentQ1, Q2, Q3 |
| 5. | Stakeholder Focus Groups |

19 Questions



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Shoreline Change Advisory Committee Presentation February 21, 2008

Coastal Manager Question Categories

- 1. The perceived effectiveness of the shoreline management plan itself
- 2. The relationship of the shoreline management plan to the law.
- Innovations in shoreline management strategies and how they relate to the plan.
- 4. Ease of implementation of the tools and the plan itself.
- Coastal manager's wish list for ideas to be addressed in shoreline management (e.g. climate change, sea level rise) and how to implement those ideas.
- Institutional relationship with local and federal governments, state regulations, and private industry (e.g. tourism, development).
- 7. Funding
- 8. Obstacles to implementing wish list items and shoreline management in general.
- Data needs.